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HYDERABAD LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY DEBATES Official Report

PART II—PROCEEDINGS OTHER THAN QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

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THE HYDERABAD LEGISLATIVE ASSEMBLY

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS

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Shri Kashinath Rao Vaidya

Deputy Speaker

Shri Pampan Gowda Sakrappa

Panel of Chairmen

1. Shri Anna Rao Ganamukhi
2. Smt. Masuma Begum
3. Shri B. D. Deshmukh
4. „ M. Rami Reddy

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Shri M. Hanumanth Rao, M.A., H.C.S.

Assistant Secretaries to the Assembly

1. Shri S. Bhale Rao, M.A., LL.M.
2. Vacant

Editor of Debates

Shri Narsing Rao Manvi, M.A., LL.B., P.O.L.

PERSONNEL OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HYDERABAD

RAJPRAMUKH OF HYDERABAD

His Exalted Highness the Nizam of Hyderabad

Members of the Council of Ministers

1. Shri B. Ramakrishna Rao, Chief Minister.
2. „ Digamber Rao Govind Rao Bindu, Home, Law & Rehabilitation Minister.
3. „ K. V. Ranga Reddy, Revenue, Excise & Forests Minister.
4. „ V. K. Koratkar, Finance, Statistics, Customs, Commerce & Industries Minister.
5. Dr. G. S. Melkote, Public Works & Labour Minister.
6. Shri Mehdi Nawaz Jung, Public Health, Medical & Rural Reconstruction Minister.
7. Dr. Marri Chenna Reddy, Supply, Agriculture, Development & Planning Minister.
8. Shri Gopal Rao Ekbote, Local Government, Education and Legislative Minister.

Deputy Ministers

1. Shri Shanker Dev.
2. „ Srinivas Rao Ekhelkar.
3. „ P. Hanumanth Rao.
4. „ Virupakshappa.
5. „ M. S. Rajalingam.
6. „ Bhagwanth Rao Gadhe.
7. „ Arigay Ramaswamy.
8. Shrimati Sangam Laxmi Bai.

22nd Feb., 1954.

Address by the Rajpramukh

this law which has received the assent of the President of the Republic of India on the 31st January, 1954. As I had anticipated, the Bill as enacted is a great and progressive land mark in the history of land reforms in India. The policy of "Land to the Tiller" is the foundation of the Bill which has now become law and is going to be implemented as early as possible. The main features of the Act are too well known to you to need any mention in my Address. The distinguishing feature of this Act is the fixing of a ceiling for existing land-holdings and providing for assumption of management as well as outright acquisition of surplus lands for their redistribution in a prescribed manner. This is a step forward which many other States in India are still hesitant to take. The provisions of the Act closely follow the recommendations of the Planning Commission which brought to bear a collective and comprehensive view of the agrarian economy of the country and laid down certain principles for guidance for all States in respect of land legislation. An important legislation like this has considerable action and reaction among landed interests composed of various tenures existing in this State. While my Government is amply conscious of the needs of a fairer redistribution of land on grounds of social justice, it has also given due recognition to the necessities of avoiding harmful disturbances of the agrarian economy of the State. It has devised ways and means of establishing social justice in this field consistent with the above principle, and I am sure the enactment and its implementation which is going to be expedited should go a long way to meet the views of the progressive sections of our people. I appeal to you, now that the controversy is over, to bury the hatchet and lend your sincere and active support to my Government in the implementation of the Act. No law can be the last word on the subject and no nation can be static in its political or economic programmes. The pace of progress may be speeded up, but all speed is subject to some well-recognised limitations.

During the three sessions held last year, twenty-six Bills were enacted into law. You have passed the Hyderabad Land Improvement Act of 1953 which is equally important from the point of view of increasing production and improving agricultural conditions. In order to prevent erosion of soil and to improve and develop the lands under projects, this special enactment was found necessary. This gives you a large scope for development of agricultural lands especially in the western part of this State where there is greater necessity for such development. I am sure the Land Commission to be appo-

inted under the new land enactment, and the Land Improvement Board to be appointed under the Act mentioned above, will begin to function as soon as possible and commence in earnest the implementation of both these Acts. We can then place our agrarian economy on a sounder basis than before.

I am glad to mention that the food situation in the State has considerably improved since we met last year. My Government was then somewhat diffident as to the future prospects of production of foodgrains, though they were progressively relaxing controls and procurement. Though the *kharif* crops were damaged on account of excess of rainfall at the harvest season and the *rabi* is short on account of late sowing, the position in respect of millets including *jowar* is fairly comfortable and complete decontrol of *jawar* by the Central Government has improved the position to a very large extent. We ourselves exported some millets. The position in respect of rice has improved in an unexpected manner. It has been possible to procure a stock of 40,000 tons of rice so far and my Government proposes to relax even control of rice in view of the stocks available with them at present. Conditions have been gradually returning to normalcy and it is the policy of my Government in common with the Central Government to restore the natural trade channels of commerce in food products. Experience has proved that the policy of cautious but gradual decontrol has succeeded in restoring confidence among the people and removing the feeling of panic which is the real source of danger. I am sure we may now continue to launch our programmes of self-sufficiency with greater confidence than before.

My Government has been continuing the useful work of bringing the assessment of ex-Jagir villages on par with that of Diwani villages. The total number of villages where rates of assessment have been scaled down to the Diwani level is 630, and the number of villages where temporary relief has been granted by suspending 25% of the assessment is 716. Besides this, land revenue to the extent of Rs. 12,44,200 has been suspended owing to adverse seasonal conditions, and other concessions, like *taccavi*, etc., have also been granted under the rules.

In regard to eviction of tenants by landlords, several drastic steps were taken by Government by first promulgating an Ordinance and later by issuing instructions for staying proceedings for eviction by executive order for its interim period

between the initiation and final enactment of land legislation was bound to result in some amount of confusion leading to illegal actions by vested interests. This factor was well kept under control by the policy of the Government of not evicting tenants as far as possible and the position has now become easier on account of the passing of the new enactment.

The most important item of the Five-Year Plan, namely, the construction of the Tungabhadra Dam is nearing completion. In fact, the main portion of the dam was completed by June last year and water was let out formally, on the 1st of July, 1953, for irrigation purposes. It is expected that the construction of the whole dam will be completed by June, 1954, and all attention will then be diverted to the completion of canals, field channels, and other requirements of irrigation. Water has been let out for irrigation for about 3,500 acres. Another area of 2,500 acres is expected to come under irrigation during the next season. The canals have been completed up to 17 miles from the reservoir. But the development of the area of nearly 4½ lakhs of acres is a tremendous job and is not likely to be covered during the period of this Five-Year Plan. The area near the Tungabhadra is not as well populated as some other parts of the State. The people living in the area are not accustomed to wet cultivation. The work of development is, therefore, full of difficulties and will involve considerable amount of energy, money, talent and time. My Government is already working on several schemes of development which, I hope, will produce quick and substantial results. This will depend upon the fullest co-operation of the people of the area as well as the people of the State in general.

In this connection, I may mention that my Government was faced with scarcity conditions in some districts of Marathwada last year. The people of the area needed immediate relief. Besides this, measures had to be adopted for permanent removal of scarcity conditions. A Fund was created under the name of the Hyderabad Scarcity and Famine Relief Fund with an initial contribution of Rs. 10 lakhs made by me on the request of the Chief Minister. The total receipts and contributions to the Fund are Rs. 10,09,589-4-6. A part of this amount has been spent towards granting immediate gratuitous relief to affected areas and for such schemes for immediate relief as have been decided upon by the local authorities in consultation with the representatives of the people who consented to the plan. At least the demand for a permanent right

scarcity affected areas, my Government approached the Planning Commission, and was successful in obtaining additional grants to the tune of Rs. 3 crores for minor and medium irrigation projects in those areas. I am glad to say that the Planning Commission agreed to 9 irrigation schemes for which budgetary provision has already been made. These works when completed are likely to irrigate 61,000 acres of land in the scarcity areas. This will be a permanent relief to the people of the area, though much more will have to be done for development of irrigational facilities, especially in the Marathwada area which has not received its fair share of development projects under the Five-Year Plan. My Government, however, has sent up proposals in final form, for the inclusion of Purna Multi-purpose Project in the Five-Year Plan.

My Government has been continuing its efforts to exploit the Hydel possibilities in the State. It is a matter of great satisfaction that Hydel Scheme of the Tungabhadra Project has been included in the State Development Plan, and the Nizamsagar and Ramagundam Power Projects are well on their way to completion.

The financial and budgetary position of the State continues to be generally satisfactory. But my Government is constantly facing difficulties in meeting the growing demands of expenditure both under capital and revenue account. The nation-building departments have been expanding very rapidly. Every department has an inherent potential for growth and it has become necessary to provide funds on a much larger scale than envisaged by the Five-Year Plan. It will be difficult to meet the growing expenditure of the State in the coming years unless we get ready even at the risk of some unpopularity, to explore fresh sources of income and embark upon some measures of taxation, if necessary. We have, therefore, to educate the people to get ready for such a contingency.

The implementation of the Five-Year Plan has been speeded up during this year. The position in this regard has improved since I addressed you last year and I am glad to say that the facilities the Government of India agreed to provide in the form of increased financial assistance have resulted in the State making important progress in the execution of the Plan. I am sure that the State is progressing more rapidly than last year in the execution of the Central emblem programme and in the development of the State emblem programme.

The State Government floated a loan of Rs. 3.25 crores during the year and I am glad to say that, in spite of the adverse market conditions, the loan was oversubscribed. It has been decided by Government to utilise this amount of loan mainly for purposes of development of project areas. It had become necessary to float this loan on account of the fact that the expenditure on development was not adequately provided for in the Five-Year Plan. It may be necessary to raise further loans to meet the growing expenditure on development of the rural areas. I am sure the intention of my Government in enlisting public co-operation in the work of national development will bear fruit in a fuller measure in future.

It is heartening to see the way in which the people are responding to the efforts that are being made by Government for their amelioration through the Community Projects and National Extension Service Schemes which, we hope, will cover the entire State during the next few years.

The Hyderabad State Bank is now the sole agent of the Reserve Bank of India in so far as the handling of the Government transactions is concerned. It was intended to demonetise O.S. currency, with effect from 1st April, 1953. My Government made all possible arrangements to avoid any serious dislocation in the economy of the country and to enable smooth and effective change-over to take place gradually. The Government of India had, therefore, to be approached for certain legislative changes which were readily made. As a consequence, the O.S. currency is still legal tender, but considerable portion of it has been withdrawn from circulation in a gradual and unobtrusive manner. The process is being carried out without creating any crisis-economic or otherwise—and the implementation of a uniform currency policy has been ensured.

The position of law and order in the State has further improved during the last year. With the return of condition to normalcy, the Government reduced the expenditure on Police. The Armed Reserve Police on deputation from other States have now been completely repatriated. There has been a further retrenchment of a battalion of the H.S.R.P. The reorganisation of the City Police has been taken up and is on hand. There is not a single detenue in jail and there is a considerable decrease in the jail population. The jail industry has been reorganised and considerable amount of work has been done in jail reforms. Progressive correctional methods

are being employed in jails which now have schools, facilities for games, scout troops and all such other modern amenities as are to be found in progressive countries. There is a gradual change coming over in the administration of jails and my Government hopes to show much better results next year by way of creating a change of outlook both among the prisoners themselves and among the public.

The progress of the Road Transport Department affords an example of the success of a nationalised service.

My Government appointed a Committee to study the extent of corruption in public services and to make recommendations to effectively put down corruption in all its forms. The Committee presided by Shri R.S. Naik, ex-Chief Justice of the High Court, has submitted its recommendations to Government which are under active consideration. It is expected that Government will adopt suitable measures as soon as possible in the light of the recommendations made by the Committee.

Considerable expansion of activities has taken place in the Medical and Public Health Departments. The Princess Nilofer Hospital has been commissioned and is now being used as a first class maternity and children's hospital. A Domiciliary Scheme of treatment for Tuberculosis has been introduced and arrangements for examination and treatment of Tuberculosis patients both in the City and rural areas have been taken up actively, with the help of mobile vans and other equipment supplied by the World Health Organization and the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund. The Health Services of the State are being further expanded. Considerable interest is being evinced by the public in constructing hospitals, maternity wards and health centres which is a very welcome sign of democracy in action.

The Education Department has been gradually developing into a great organisation and in the field of primary education especially there have been striking developments. The budgetary provision made for this department is nearly Rs. 5 crores which is a considerable increase over the previous years. The additional financial assistance granted by the Government of India consists of a special item for the expansion of primary education. You will be glad to note that Rs. 27 lakhs will be available in the coming year from the Centre for expansion of primary education. A beginning has been made in the

implementation of the Compulsory Primary Education Act which was passed last year. In spite of financial stringency grants-in-aid to private institutions were continued on a fairly liberal scale. The scheme of starting new primary schools with a view to relieve educated unemployment has been taken up by my Government and 1,500 one-teacher schools are being started under the scheme with the double purpose of expanding primary education in rural areas and of providing employment for the educated unemployed.

The industrial production in the State has been fairly satisfactory. The production capacity of two textile mills, the Sugar Factory and the Shahabad Cement Works, has been considerably increased. The production in Sirpur Paper Mills has also recently increased despite some labour troubles which are now on the way to a settlement. Serious financial and other losses have nevertheless created difficulties for industrial concerns in general. Some of them have not found it possible to withstand these difficulties and have closed down. My Government is trying its best to prevent such closures and will continue to exert itself in that direction.

The development of cottage industries is receiving proper attention by the Government. An important step in this regard is the reorganisation and integration of the existing training centres for training and demonstration purposes. A Handicrafts Board for the development of cottage industries has been set up. A Special Board for the handloom weaving industry has also been set up in order to advise Government on matters connected with the handloom industry which, unfortunately, has been facing great economic crisis. The policy of my Government has been one of encouragement, especially of the handloom weaving industry. Contributions from the Cloth Cess Fund are going to be utilised for assistance to the handloom industry and schemes are under examination and sanction for the utilisation of that grant from the Central Government. Preliminary arrangements for the establishment of State Industrial Finance Corporation have been completed and its formation is expected to be announced very shortly.

The work of relief and rehabilitation proceeded apace after the setting up of the Social Rehabilitation Committee last year. The Government of India have granted Rs. 25 lakhs to be spent on relief and rehabilitation measures under the Social Schemes for labour housing which were undertaken. These could not be completed on account of defective

organisation and lack of finances on the part of the Labour Co-operative Societies which were entrusted with the construction of tenements in the City. The work was somewhat slower than expected and the aid given by the Centre could not be fully utilised during the last year. Special arrangements are being made for the speedy execution of labour housing schemes. It is proposed to construct houses for industrial labour in Gulbarga, Warangal and Nanded as well as in the Cities of Hyderabad and Secunderabad. Increased efforts are sure to be made in the coming year in this direction.

Labour conditions continued to be fairly satisfactory. As a result of negotiations between the State Government and Labour Organisations, Wage Boards have been established for certain categories of industrial labour and they are functioning.

The various departments of Government concerned with the schemes of rural reconstruction have been making slow but steady progress. I do not desire to go into their details in this Address. The Co-operative Societies and the schemes relating to animal husbandry and control of diseases of animals, etc., have been working satisfactorily. In the sphere of Local Government, I am happy to report that the democratization of all local bodies is now complete except the 17 District Boards for which a Bill is now under consideration of a Select Committee of this House. The Village Panchayats have not been functioning as satisfactorily as was expected because it was not possible for my Government to make the full contribution of 15% revenue due to them under the Act during the last year. In the coming year, I hope, my Government will make suitable financial arrangements, so that better results may be achieved by the Village Panchayats. The amendment to the District Local Boards Bill will come up for discussion before the Assembly and it will be possible to establish elected District Boards as early as possible. Various ameliorative measures, like water Supply Schemes and Schemes under Social Service, have made sufficient progress. The activities of the Department of Social Service have been expanding. Several schemes for the advancement of educational and social conditions of Scheduled Castes, Tribes and Backward Classes are being implemented. However, a great deal in this regard depends upon the efforts of non-official groups and I am glad to note the enthusiasm shown by public organisations in the field of voluntary service.

I have referred to a few important Governmental activities during the last year. As a matter of fact, the scope of cons-

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tructive nation-building activities is far wider than the sphere of Government. In a democracy it is the people themselves that shoulder the major part of the responsibilities of constructive activities of the State. I am indeed happy to note that popular response to developmental activities of Government has been most encouraging. My Government is extremely thankful to the people for this changing outlook. My Government is doing its best to promote a Welfare State in the real sense of the term. It is actuated by a sincere spirit of service and determination to go ahead with work securing the utmost co-operation from the people at large and from all parties in the discharge of its responsibilities.

I am sure the spirit of service and mutual co-operation will prevail among the people of the country and we will reach our objective of peace and prosperity in the shortest possible time. I offer you my best wishes in your deliberations in the coming session.

JAI HIND !

1-20 P.M. The Rajpramukh then left the House accompanied by the Speaker.

4-22 P. M. (Mr. Speaker returned back to the House and resumed his seat).

Motion on Address by Rajpramukh

Shri Sripath Rao Lakshman Rao Newasekar (Aurangabad) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I beg to move: that an address be presented to the Rajpramukh, H.E.H. the Nizam, in the following terms :

“ That we, the Members of the Hyderabad Legislative Assembly assembled in this Session, offer our sincere thanks to the Rajpramukh for the address, which he has been pleased to deliver ”.

Mr. Speaker : Motion moved.

Notices of amendments, will be received till 12 o'clock tomorrow. Discussion on this motion will begin tomorrow.

4.25 p.m. *The House then adjourned till Half Past Two of the Clock on Tuesday, the 23rd February, 1954.*